REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,296.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

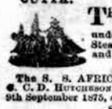
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	15
,, Rutnagherry (Calbadewee Bay)	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	24
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	26
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Calicut	14	,, Calingapatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopalpore	28
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	29
,, Alleppey	15	Arrives CALCUTTA, Oct.	1
,, Tuticorin	17		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

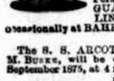
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Gwader	21	,, Fao	6
,, Jask	23	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	17
,, Fao	30	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	20	Arrives BOMBAY	25
,, Busreh Arrive Oct.	1		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 4.3 P.M.

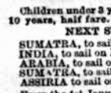
The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avans, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. ARCOT, 1781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 10th Sept. WEDNESDAY.
MACEDONIA	...	...	
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	14th Sep.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	20th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sett.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	11th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	550	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 8th September, 1875. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of New Valuable Books, such as Popular Standard Works, including The Circle of the Sciences, Kenny Meadows' Shakspeare, the French Empire, Chinese Empire, Belgium, the Rhine, Italy, &c., England's Battles by Sea and Land, Life and Times of Wellington, Beauties of Moore, Royal Drawing Room table Book, History of England, Charles Knight's Natural History, Kitto's Pictorial Sunday Book, Dictionary Cyclopedia, &c., &c.

Also a small collection of First class line and other engravings, after Wilkie, Winterhalter, Etty, Maclise, Calcott, Leaslie, Hayter, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view, four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome sight lounger made to order, a serviceable chesnut horse, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, tongs, horse, &c., the property of Major Boyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ness," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Maccue, a handsome 4 wheel Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Henry John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1875.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.

F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.

Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.

Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph writes with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The time can be made to stop, start off again and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS'
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER,
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

CAUTION

TO

BUYERS

AND

CONSUMERS

OF

OIL.

The extensive reputation of our OIL having led others to imitate our brands and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS BY THE STEAM SHIP MACELONIA.—As the loading of this steamer's HOMEWARD CARGO has been GREATLY DELAYED by the RAIN that has fallen continuously for a week past, her SAILING DATE must be POSTPONED, and instead of FRIDAY, 10th, as advertised, she will most probably sail on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. For further particulars application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September 1875. Agents.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four,

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS.—THE AGENCY for the above has been TRANSFERRED to the UNDERSIGNED who will FORWARD PACKAGES to ANY HOME ADDRESS by P. & O. or other Steamers as required.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

WANTED, a FIRST CLASS FRENCH or ENGLISH COOK. Applications with Certificates or reference to be sent to the Secretary who will give any information required.

By Order of the Committee,
E. E. MAIDMENT, Secretary.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 8th September 1875.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.—If the WRITER of TWO ANONYMOUS LETTERS addressed to Mr. STEAD, the first dated 30th August, ultimo, and the second dated September 1875, received on the 7th instant, will call on Mr. Stead and furnish him with FULL PARTICULARS concerning the matters referred to, he will do an act of justice and confer a favour.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI GOMABAI *alias* NAVEROW, Widow of TEJPAL KOMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PURSHOTUM RAMJEE OOKADA, DAMJEE & HEERJEE KESAVJEE } ..... Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the Ecclesiastical Side by PURSHOTUM RAMJEE, OOKADA DAMJEE and HEERJEE KESAVJEE the Executors appointed by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, that PROBATE thereof may be GRANTED to them. ALL PERSONS CONCERNED therein are therefore hereby appointed at the said application.—Dated this seventh day of September 1875.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES EIGHTY (80) PER SHARE (or 16 per cent per annum) for the half year ended 30th June, 1875, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to the SHARE HOLDERS whose NAMES will have STOOD on the Company's REGISTER on the 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 11th, to SATURDAY, the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th September 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the following Contracts for the year 1876 :—

1. Supply of Petty Stores ..... up to 22nd instant.
2. Ditto of Coal ..... ditto do.
3. Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings, up to 23rd do.
4. Scraping the Roads ..... ditto do.
5. Road Watering ..... up to 24th do.
6. Supply of Road Metal ..... ditto do.
7. Ditto of Sandstone ..... ditto do.
8. Ditto of Carts and Bullocks ..... up to 23rd do.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications and conditions of Contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Ex. Engineer's Office, 7th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, by order of the Land Mortgage Bank of India Limited, on the 20th of August last, Mr. CAWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned premises sold by the said Bank in pursuance of a Power of Sale vested in it by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 17th of January 1866, made between Byramshaw Dinanjeebhoy of the one part and the said Mr. Cawasjee Bamjeebhoy of the other part and the said premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make known the same to the said or Office in Rumpart Row within 14 days from the date hereof. In default thereof the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

All that piece of LAND or GROUND containing by admeasurement 121 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the Messuage or Dwelling House and shop standing thereon, situate in the Town of Bombay in Bazar Gate Street, marked under No. 136, and Registered under No. 618 and bounded on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the West by Bazar Gate Street, on the North by the house now in the occupation of Hanoomanjee and on the South by the house of muttonjee Pestonjee Daroowalla.—Dated this 7th day of September 1875.

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .38 calibre, weight 12½ ozs.

"Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,
for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,
for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action of Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering,"
20th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

INK.

PRINTING INKS.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 6d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.
Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.
All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount may be for sarded through any London House, or
STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
20, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON : AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, REGATTA, &c.

The Public are hereby informed that First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES to POONA and to KHARKI from any Station on this Line issued TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, and intervening days, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, the 4th October next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened, for SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 3 P.M., to consider the following Resolution :—

That Clause 103 be expunged from the Articles of Association to wit, "That Messrs. C. E. Mitchell & Co. shall be Secretaries and Agents of the Society at a monthly salary to be fixed by the Board;" and the words "Secretaries and Agents" be inserted in Clause 105 between the words "such" and "Managers," and that the latter portion of the same Clause "the Directors shall also have power to suspend the Secretaries and Agents" be also expunged.

GEO. TAYLOR,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on MONDAY, the 13th September at 3 P.M., to transact the following Business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th of September, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in cases Rs. 50 to 150.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern	6s.	2d. per oz		
Ditto, ditto Queen's do.	6s.	6d. ,,		
FIDDLE PATTERN.				
12 Table Spoons	20 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 ,,	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons			1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0	15	0
			£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a WELL FURNISHED and nicely situated HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Land's End, with four Bed-rooms, now in the occupation of C. A. Winter, Esquire, for a period of one year or more if required. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
29, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CHEAP NOVELS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit the special attention of Travellers and Up-country Residents to the selection of Books now on sale at their several Establishments.

The collection comprises several Thousand Volumes of the Cheap Editions of the works of Thackeray, Dickens, Scott, Wilkie Collins, Lever, Lytton, Disraeli, Trollope, Miss Braddon, Florence Marryat, G. P. R. James, Cooper, Dumas, and many other illustrious Authors of the present and preceding generation.

Cash 10 Annas to the English Shilling.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	29	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH SEPT. 1875.

We have really nothing to report in commercial matters to-day except a continuance of extreme dulness with no change of any kind in any branch of business. From home the telegrams advise nothing new and here the dulness incidental to the season is augmented by the continuous rains which puts a stop to operations in imports and exports alike.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, prices unchanged, and this morning's report gives the tone of the market dull, probable sales 10,000 bales actual imports 3,000 bales.

From New York yesterday evening's message quotes Mid-Uplands still at 14⅜ cents. per lb., but futures are 3/16 cent. per lb. lower which in all probability indicates anticipations of large receipts. At the ports yesterday the receipts were 3,000 bales against 2,000 last year, making 8,000 for the four days against 7,400 bales for the corresponding period last year.

In the Manchester Piece Goods market a moderate business is reported to have been done yesterday, but the quotations are unaltered throughout.

The General Produce markets are all unchanged. Reuter advices that the English Wheat Crop is deficient in quantity and quality, but this is scarcely news and has already, we fancy, been fully discounted.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver is still at 56¾ per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been next to nothing doing, and we merely repeat yesterday's quotations, but there is still a very weak feeling apparent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10½d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous figures.

The SHARE MARKET partakes of the general dulness. Only a small extent of business has been doing and rates in most instances are the same as quoted yesterday.

In COTTON there is absolute stagnation, the heavy rains keeping buyers quite out of the Market.

FREIGHTS are affected by the same cause. Steamer rates for Liverpool are nominally £2-8-9, but there is no cargo to speak of offering.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	99½
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
30,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	7 14½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
20,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
200	2,000	all	...	Bhowanigur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,050
2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	85
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dharumsey Spinning	1,040
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	940
1,400	1,000	all	100pa*	Great Eastern	1,040
1,000	700	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	935
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	800	...	...	Khandesh Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	960
...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning		875
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	50pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
4,000	625	all	50pa*	Oriental	655
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
800	1,000	250	125pa	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

Per share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
3,750	2,000	2,000	200 p.s	Managon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	21875	0 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103	14 6	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	66	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21	13 1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	1079	15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15*	5,000	2,850	200 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,303
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	710
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	450
300	1,000	700	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellasy	725
150	1,000	all	60 ps	Berr Lowrie (New)	750
1,000	350	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	325
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	32 p.c.	Carwar Co.	200
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,250	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	1,000	all	Nil.	Dholiera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	15	pa	Fort Victoria Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	400	all	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	500
3,126	600	350	60 ps	Morussil Press & Ginning Co.	[412½
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sang'e & Co. Press	580
490	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 nl.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	865 x.d.

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'diation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,890
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	100
800	800	800	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140x1
2,150	900	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	86
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	10
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treasher & Co.	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Vingas Patent Slip	32

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th September 1875.

	Open 428¾ Miles.	
	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	31,640	0 0
Merchandize	21,467	0 0
Telegraph	561	0 0
Total Rs.	53,468	0 0

Corresponding week in August 1874.

	Open 428¾ Miles.	
	Rs.	a. p.
Coaching	31,671	0 0
Merchandize	24,190	0 0
Telegraph	442	0 0
Total Rs.	56,303	0 0
Decrease Rs.	2,835	0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and eight deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Suez (August 27th), via Aden, brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—From Southampton—528 boxes specie. From Venice—34 packages piece goods, 1 box gold manufacture, 53 packages beads, 2 cases hardware, and 10 cases colour. From Brindisi—220 tons coals. From Liverpool—421 packages piece goods, 22 packages machinery and 125 bales twist. From London—18 packages piece goods, 40 packages ironware, 22 packages twist, 50 bottles quicksilver, 86 packages merchandise, 5 packages books, 8 packages provisions, 69 packages sundries, and 3 packages boots. From Marseilles—6 bales twist, 1 package beads, 1 package medicine, 1 box gold, and 7 packages saffron. From Suez.—30 barrels flour, and 1 box specie. From Aden —1 case pictures, 2 cases piano, 2 packages specie, and pearls, 2 packages specie, and 2 packages merchandise. She brought the some packages for transhipment for different ports.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.	ARRIVALS.	
3	Mahratta(s)	Pollock ..... Kyouk Phyoo, Aug 30.
	Patna (s)	C owder ..... Bombay, Aug 12.
	Prince Charlie	Smith ..... Liverpool. May 22.
4	Hindostan (s)	Gardener ..... Hong-Kong, Aug 17.
	Penang (s)	Scott ..... Andaman, Aug 30.
	Argyll (s)	Scott ..... Hong-Kong, Aug 17.
	Latona	Hunt ..... Mauritius, July 22.

Sept.	DEPARTURES.		
3	D. of Lancaster(s)	.....	.....
4	Milth Troop	.....	.....

MADRAS.

Sept.	ARRIVAL.	
4	D. of Buccleuch(s)	..... Lond n.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
June 28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
July 11 Futtell Burry, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Aug. 3 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
7 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
12 Napier, ship, Bygett, from Shields.
14 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea.
16 Kwang Tung, B. M. S., Powell, from Perim.
18 Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shabar.
19 Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.
24 St. Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Newcastle.
25 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Suez.
26 Mehsana, ss, Morau, from Calcutta.
27 Tennessee U S Frig, Low, from New York.
27 Leon Spanish, ss, Bullini, from Manilla.
27 Strathclyde, ss, Pearse, from Bombay.
27 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Amoy.
27 Djemrah, ss, Clambean, from Marseilles.
28 Avoca, ss, Torbock, from Bombay.
28 Kwang Tung B M S, Powell, from Perim.
30 Egeria, ss, Entwistle, from Foochow.
30 Martaban, ss, Barlow, from Rangoon.
30 Gwalior, ss, Hazelwood, from Foochow.
30 Virginia Schiliza, ss, Anderson, from Kurrachee.
30 Irrawaddy, ss, Lecointer, from Shanghai.
31 + Mansoura E G S, Hassan, from Suez.
31 Dupleix, ss, Mong, from Mauritius.
31 India, ss, Harris, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay.
27 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, to Rangoon.
27 Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, to Perim.
27 Leon, Spanish, ss, Bullini, to Liverpool.
27 Strathclyde, ss, Pearse, to Liverpool.
27 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to New York.
27 Djemrah, ss, Clambean, to Shanghai.
28 Mehsana, ss, Morau, to Marseilles.
28 Tennessee U S Frig, Low, to Bombay.
29 Avoca, ss, Torbock, to Suez.
30 Egeria, ss, Entwistle, to London.
30 Martaban, ss, Barlow, to London.
30 Gwalior, ss, Hazelwood, to London.
31 Virginia Schiliza, ss, Anderson, to Dunkerk.
Sept. 1 Irrawaddy, ss, Lecointer, to Marseilles.
1 India, ss, Harris, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Futtell Burry, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
Napier, ship, Bygett, from Shields.
Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea.
Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shabar.
Persia, ship, Robert, from Cardiff.
St. Olaf, ss, Pederson, from Newcastle.
Kwang Tung, B M S, Powell, from Perim.
Mansoura, E G S, Hassan, from Suez.
Duple x, ss, Mong, from Mauritius.

+ Arrived with His Highness Seyyid Barghash bin Said Sultan of Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Edward Percy, 129 packages ale, Lyon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 2 hogsheads vinegar, Vullecjee Esajee; 6,741 casks spelter, Morarjee Nathu; 125 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle & Co.
Clara, 250 casks cement, Angus Son & Co.
Alnwick Castle, 6 hogsheads wine, Remington & Co.
Mongolia s, 100 boxes candles, Ludha Ebram & Co; 2 cases hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, B M Punthuckey; 25 cases candles, J M Moolla.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 1 case can de cologne, D S Kemp & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 10 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 29 bales wool; Callianjee Pitamber; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Callianjee; 15 bales wool, Prugjee Vusta; 105 bales wool, Mathuradass Vithuldass.
Zante s, 120 bales cotton, Manucklall Choonilall; 21 bales cotton, Chrundass Chunoorbhoos.

FOR LONDON.

Himalia s, 20 cases grass oil, Volkart Brothers; 8 bales woollen carpets, Framjee Nowrojee; 20 cwts mother o' pearl shells, Joseph Soares.
Mirzapore s, 7 cwts fishmaws, Rajun Ajoo; 25 packages cloves, Curumally Heerjee & Co; 25 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mahamed; 310 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 106 pieces E teeth, Mahamedjee Tarbhoy; 3 cases woollen-chader Hajee Harroon Hajee Adum; 4 cases mother of pearl shells, Hajee Esan, 5 bales hides, Esmail Mohamed & Co; 6 bales skins, Sillemon Jacoob Sons & Co.

FOR HULL.

Contest, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Magdala, 4,821 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

HIGH COURT—9TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur v Methibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani, Fletcher and Smith and Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

LONG CAUSES.

535-73—Jahardhan and Ghandhibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass v The Justices of Peace for the City, &c.—Crawford and Bovey.
547-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee &c. v Kesowjee Toulseydass.
592-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoo Beg Mahomed v Cowarjee Pranjee—Lynch and Tobin.
331-74—Tyabjee and Syani—Dada Fulcheria & 3 others v Imambai and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chowa Cara K v Ashabai widow and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

103-75—Mr Pollock—Sha Hirryvullub Motiram v Tooljee Lukmee widow another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
131-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
636-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Tee Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonsey and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
315-74—J C Cama—Moses Essoobjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.
114-74—Sha purjee Jand Thacurdass Dorabjee Hormusjee v Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Tooleydas, Morarjee—Remington, Hore and Langsly.
643-74—Khanderow Morojee—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimbhoy Cachbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Soraj widow and others v Runchordass Hurjeevundass—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Swete, Captain, Bengal 10th Regt N I, on leave, from England.
Tatham, Surg, Bengal 20th Regt N I, on leave, from England.
Lanzing, Captain, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Hughes, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from England.
Chambers, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bangalore.
Adam, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hearn, Surg-Major, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Little, Surg, Madras 2nd Regt II C, on ——, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Adam, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Swete, Captain, Bengal 10th Regt N I, to join, to Barrackpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 4.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In recognition of the services rendered to Govt by Asumdras Luximon, of the P W D, Central Provinces, the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

Moulvie Syud Indad Ali, Subordinate Judge of Gya, on retiring from the service of Govt, is permitted to retain for life the honorary title of "Khan Bahadoor."

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Emanuele Meandre Laponyade to act as Consular Agent for Italy at Aden during the absence of Mr Abel.

In recognition of the faithful services rendered to Govt by Azum Moro Vinayak, late Mamlutdar of Talooka Haveli in the Presidency of Bombay, the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Saheb" as a personal distinction.

Maj Genl S J Brown, C B, V C, is attached to the Staff of H R H the Prince of Wales during H R H stay in India.

The undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of Maj Genl Brown pending further orders :—

Maj B Williams, Bl S C and Maj R W Sartorious, V C, C M G.

Lt R J H Wyllie, of the Bl S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of 1st Squad Subn 1st Regt Central India Horse on promotion to the rank of Capt from 4th Aug 1875.

Maj J R Fitzgerald, of the Bombay Civil Service, to officiate as Assistant to the Resident and Asst to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Hyderabad, with effect from the date of receiving charge vice Maj W G Ward.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Privilege leave for three months, from the 17th Aug, 1875, is granted to Col H Hyde, R E, Master of the Mint at Calcutta.

Surg-Maj H E Busteed, M D, Assay Master Calcutta Mint, is appointed as Master of the Mint at Calcutta during Col Hyde's absence; and Capt R S Robinson, R A, Dep Assay Master, is appointed to act as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

Surg-Maj Busteed and Capt Robinson received charge of the offices of Mint Master, Calcutta, and Assay Master, Calcutta Mint respectively, afternoon on the 16th August 1875.

Mr E W S Logia, Asst to the Comr of Paper Currency, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Mr. W. Alpin received charge of the office of Post Master of Calcutta from Mr W Mowatt before noon on the 11th Aug 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt E C Fanshawe, of the Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

In continuation of G G O No 893, dated 11th, Aug 1875, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jany 1875 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) William Henry Shadwell Earle, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, Capitalized value of annuity, £4,137, date of retirement 31st Aug 1875, to be paid in India.

In continuation of G G O No 874, dated 31st Aug 1875, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jany 1875 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Edward Smalley, S C, ordinary pension £365, Annuity £308-19, date of retirement, 1st Sept 1875, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) John Francis Stafford, S C, ordinary pension £365, Annuity £209-12, date of retirement 1st Sept 1875, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke S C, ordinary pension £365, Annuity £207-8, date of retirement 2nd Sept 1875, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Edmond Smith, of the B S C, Adjt, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regt, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Henry Lees Smith, of the B S C, Asst Supt, 1st grade, Revenue Survey Dept, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Robert Adam Wauchope, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer 42nd (Assam) Regt of N (L) I, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Frederick Alexander, of the B S C, Supdg Engr 3rd grade, and Secy to the Resident, Hyderabad, P W Dept for six months, under Rule XIV Clause I of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 14th Aug 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Hydaspes.

Capt William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, of the late 44th N I, Asst Orme Genl, is permitted to proceed to sea on a medical certificate, for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it under Rule XXVIII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Conductor David Hutchins, of the Army Commissariat Dept, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and, under the provisions of G G O No 69 of 1868, granted the invalid pension of his rank, viz, Rs 100 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt William Brydon and Lt Lorn Robert Henry Cock Campbell 28th Aug 1875.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Col A F Baird, of the B S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade Military Works Branch, P W Dept, date of arrival at Bombay, 4th Aug 1875, (date of departure on furlough, 12th Aug 1873).

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Capt C Bowen, of the Royal Engrs, G G O No 216 of 1875 per Dacca, 5th May 1875, from Madras.

Lt-Col M O'B Horsford, C B, G G O No 524 of 1875, per Sultan, 14th Aug 1875, from Calcutta.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No 3, Horse Light Field Battery—Lt C M Smith, of the R A Subn No 1 Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt E F Cambier, or until further orders.

The services of Surg R Blood, M D, of the Medl Dept, attached to the Sappers and Miners, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces for employment in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the B S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Edward Archibald Young, of the 11th Hussars, offg Sqdn Subn, 19th Bengal Lancers, 21st July 1874.

Lt L W Christopher, of the B S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 3rd class, is allowed leave from the 16th Aug 1875 to the 24th Sept 1875, in continuation of privilege leave, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt M C Brackenbury, of the Royal Engrs (Imperial Est) are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

G G O No 748 of the 28th Aug 1875, placing the services of Capt J M Tulloch, of the General List, Infantry, temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E G Wells, Commander of the Czarewitch, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year from 15th June 1875, the date of his departure, under Section 7 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Tyndall, temporary Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, Military Work Branch, is promoted to temporary Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 11th March 1875, vice Lt-Col A S Perkins, R E, on furlough.

Capt H S Clive, R E, is reappointed to the P W Dept as an Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Maj C H Luard, R E, Dep Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 17th Aug 1875.

Mr (late Sergt) J Ferris, Supervisor, 1st grade, Assam, having obtained his discharge from the army on the 23rd Dec 1874, is re-appointed to the P W D as a civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

The approaching of the Rajpootana State Railway, and the opening of a portion of the line for traffic, has rendered necessary some change in the organization of the supervising staff.

Capt K C Fye, R E, has been appointed Manager of the open line, with effect from 1st March 1875.

The services of a Supdg Engr as Engr in-C being no longer necessary, it has been determined to place the engineering arrangements under a Supdt of Works, to be denominated Supdt of Way and Works, who will act under the orders of the Manager.

Mr H Bell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, has accordingly been appointed Supt of Way and Works of the Rajpootana State Railway, with effect from the date on which Mr W C Furnivall vacated his post as Engr-in-C, from which date also Capt Fye assumed charge as Manager of the whole line.

Capt F Firebrace, R E, has been appointed provisionally Asst Director of State Railways, with the rank and pay of an Ex Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the office.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Parcels (Letter) up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5 P. M.		5 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 10	Friday	Sept. 24
,,	,, 17		

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINTON—August 16th, at Fairlawn, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of E. W. Winton, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP—September 2nd, at Saugor, C. P., the wife of Surgeon F. H. Blenkinsop, 5th Regiment, M. N. I., of a son.
MCINERNY—August 29th, near Subsal Kote, Rohtee, Upper Scinde, the wife of Mr. Michael McInery, Sub-Engineer, I. V. State Railway, of twin sons.
STERNDALE—August 31st, at Mirzapore, the wife of H. B. Sterndale, of a son, still born.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1875.

ALTHOUGH the news that Russia has occupied Merv is discredited in India chiefly because the Supreme Government has received no notification of the event, yet it appears to be largely credited in England, where an interesting discussion has arisen on Central Asian politics. Perhaps the Russians have not actually occupied Merv, but as their last Expedition from Krasnovodsk, Russia's basis of operations on the Eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, started ostensibly to attack the Tekke Turkomans in their stronghold Merv—indeed, the *Russian Invalid* and *Moscow Gazette* did not hesitate to declare a short time ago that this was the object of the Krasnovodsk Expedition—and as it is extremely improbable that the Russian troops have suffered any reverses of arms from the rude tribes who inhabit the Khivan Deserts, perhaps it would be wise to face the fact that at the utmost the Russian occupation of Merv is only a question of a few days. We have urged that the occupation of Merv must draw forth a declaration of policy from the British Government unless it is prepared to lay itself open either to the charge of helpless feebleness or of rashly sanguine confidence in the innocent intentions of Russia. We are glad to notice that the subject is being heartily discussed in England, and that the balance of public opinion, so far as such a thing can be said to exist on Central Asian subjects, is in favour of the view that the present would be a suitable time for the Foreign Office declaring that Central Asian policy which the Hon. Mr. Bourke so mysteriously alluded to on a recent occasion in the House of Commons. There are already those who contend that the present Government is as great a failure in foreign politics as the past session has proved it to be in Home politics, and that the Central Asian policy is simply Mr. Disraeli's celebrated Asiatic mystery under another name; but we hope all things charitably, and adhere to the opinion that the policy alluded to by Mr. Bourke as the policy that had superseded that of a neutral zone will be found to partake of the nature of the vigorous proposals suggested by Sir Henry Rawlinson.

The discussion in the *Times* furnishes a very fair example of the two classes of minds that are in the habit of looking from opposite points of view at Russia's progress south and south-east in Asia. The "Student of Central Asian Politics" illustrates the easy going type of mind that sees nothing but good for civilization generally, and Central Asia particularly, in Russia's progress; while on the other hand, Mr. Mitchell is a good representative of the more robust state of mind that resolves, while giving Russia all the credit she deserves, that England ought to take steps to prevent a present peaceful neighbour from being able to do her much harm should he ever turn out to be anything but neighbourly. But the discussion possesses a peculiar interest from the fact that it is being maintained with direct reference to Russia's supposed occupation of Merv—a point to which but a few years ago some Central Asia critics considered it impossible for the Russians to reach during this century. The "Student" contends that all that Russia is doing is trying to improve her communications; and suggests that the Krasnovodsk Expedition has sallied forth to explore the old bed of the Oxus, which Russia pretends to think she can make flow into the Caspian instead of the Sea of Aral, and thus give her the means of thoroughly opening up the territories she has acquired. He also thinks that Russia's neglect to improve her road communications throughout Russian Turkestan may have been owing to a blunder, which Russia is now determined to rectify by searching for the lost bed of the Oxus. The "Student" evidently fancies he has a clinching argument in favour of the purity of Russia's designs in the fact that although Khanikof's exploration in the neighbourhood of Affghanistan in 1857 or 1858, in order to collect information about the country for the Russian Government, took place a very long time ago, still Russia has not annexed Affghanistan. Following the "Student" in the pro-Russian debate, comes "Tashkentian," who contends that Russia's possessions in Central Asia are so feebly knit together that they cannot possibly be a menace to India. Merv he does not think should be called a place; he would call it a "geographical expression." He admits that Russia is powerful both on the Attrek and the Caucasus, and argues therefrom that Persia is more likely to be attacked by Russia than India. Mr. Robert Mitchell, who has earned a first-class reputation for his intimate acquaintance with the geography of Central Asia, has very little difficulty in replying to the puerile arguments both of "The Student" and "The Tashkentian." The improbability of Russia sending forth a large military expedition under General Lomakin in the direction of Merv to search for the supposed ancient bed of the Oxus is apparent enough. We do not suppose that the Russians will turn the Oxus into a new channel, or construct a canal between the Caspian and Aral Seas, within the next century; and when they have the opportunity of securing an excellent line of communications between the Caspian and the Oxus by way of the Attrek valley and Merv, it is too much to expect them to neglect it for the sake of carrying out, at enormous cost, the theories of a few scientific men. Mr. Mitchell objects to permit the Russians, unopposed, to conquer and annex peoples and territories right up to the gates of India while pretending to be working out the solution of profound and perhaps insoluble theoretic problems of diverting the course of rivers. He contends also that Russia's negligence in not laying down proper roads to and through Russian Turkestan from its first formation to within a very recent date, and in leaving the position on the Jaxartes almost isolated from Russia proper, may be accounted for by her reckless desire to annex territory in the south and south-east first, and to devote her energies afterwards to the improvement of communications. "From a Russian standpoint," he says, "looking at the present Russian position "in Asia, it is very desirable for them to round off "their territory by occupying Kokand, Bokh

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE ELECTION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS.

POONA, 8TH SEPT.

Government will not *Gazette* the Town Councillors elected by the Corporation immediately, but leaves the Corporation itself to decide whether Mr. Maclean or Mr. Mandlik be entitled to the 8th seat.

The four Government nominees will probably all be Europeans—Captain Henry, Dr. Hewlett, Colonel Hancock and another.

The Club Ball is postponed on account of continuous heavy rains.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BENGAL CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, 8TH SEPT.

The Bengal reports state that the crop prospects are generally good.

A NEW REGULATION AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 8TH SEPT.

A regulation which has just been issued by the Legislative Department states that in future Additional Members of Council are not expected to accompany the Government to Simla unless by the Viceroy's special command when there is some specific work for them.

EARTHQUAKE AT DEBROOGHUR.

DEBROOGHUR, 3RD SEPT.

Several sharp shocks of earthquake occurred this morning, but no damage is reported.

THE KHOKAND INSURRECTION—SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7TH SEPT.

General Kaufmann telegraphed yesterday to the Czar that on the 4th instant he gained a complete victory over 30,000 Khokand insurgents upon the second advance from Khodshent. The enemy was pursued throughout a distance of 15 versts with great loss both of men and war material, while the loss to the Russians was but slight. General Kaufmann further states that, upon the arrival of supplies from Khodshent, he intends to continue his advance upon Khokand.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7TH SEPT.

It is officially announced that Servia has promised the Porte to remain neutral.

Order has been restored in Bosnia, and the insurgents in Herzegovina have almost disappeared, Turkish troops being permitted to traverse the country unresisted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT., AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.

ADEN, 8TH SEPT.

The S. S. Hindostan, with outward English mails, sailed for Bombay at 3 this afternoon.

The S. S. Pekin, homeward bound, arrived here on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¼d.

In the Manchester Market there has been a moderate business.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s.

40's Mule Twist..... 0s. 11½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¾

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104

Bar Silver 56½

Arrivals—Venetian and Minnie Cornehill.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Atalanta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 8th September, 1-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther 83. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CARWAR, 8th September, 5 P.M.—Weather squally. Wind westerly 5 to 8. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·97. Fall of rain 29 cents.

MANGALORE, 8th September, 5-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N.W. Ther. max. 81, min. 76. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·80. Fall of rain 62 cents.

TUTICORIN, 8th September, 8 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate W. Ther. 86. Bar. 29·80.

VIZIANAGRAM, 8th September, 10 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 15 cents.

THE Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of July 1875 were Rs. 16,52,75,005, compared with those on the same date in 1874, Rs. 13,56,27,912, and for 1873, Rs. 18,17,77,005.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of July 1875, amounted to 43,825½ bales, equal to 1,71,63,440 lbs. or candies 21,892 1/7, and of the value of Rs. 41,91,328.

THE through traffic on the S. P. and Dehli Railway between Amritsur and Beas re-commenced on Wednesday, the 2nd Sept. The permanent way has been inspected, and in order to consolidate the line, several heavy goods trains were run over the new line on Thursday last, and on Friday last both up and down mail trains were able to proceed over it.

THE *Calcutta Daily News* indulges in the following "chaff":—The latest bit of native gup is that Sir Jung Bahadoor has got a splendid specimen of a royal Bengal tiger in training, to be shot by the Prince of Wales; it is being carefully fed and groomed, and on the day that it will perform its part in "realizing the dream of a life," it will have its claws gilded, and be otherwise decorated for slaughter.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes from Darjeeling, on the 3rd Sept., as follows:—This morning there was a severe shock of earthquake felt all through the station about 9 o'clock. I do not remember ever having felt so startling a sensation; it was a stronger shock than the one we had in July last. These shocks may be expected at this time of year, but I confess they alarm me, and that in their case familiarity never breeds contempt.

MR. G. EASTON, Acting Assistant Secretary, Government of Bengal, has submitted a note containing proposals for supplying Editors with regular information. The note has gone to the Lieutenant-Governor for consideration. While thankful for small mercies, we can only say, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, that if the Editor's table of the Bengal Secretariat be made again as great a sham as it used to be, it is not likely to attract much attention from the Press.

THEY do odd things at Madras occasionally. The latest is at Government House, Madras, where a wrought-iron bath, weighing some four tons, is now being put up on the third storey for the use, primarily, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during His Royal Highness' temporary stay at the presidency. The bath is to be twenty feet long, thirteen feet wide, and three and a half feet deep, and will, probably, be completed by the end of the present month.

THE publisher of the *Bengal Times* has been fined ten rupees by the Joint-Magistrate of Dhaka for publishing an advertisement of a St. Leger Sweep, after having been warned to discontinue such an advertisement. Our contemporary intends to appeal the case to the High Court, and he will be doing a service to the proprietors of journals throughout India, but especially in Bengal, by obtaining a judicial decision on the legality or otherwise of such advertisements.

THE Lahore paper says that large purchases of wheat are being made in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab by European firms for exportation to Europe, and well-known and wealthy Calcutta firm has recently purchased some six thousand tons of grain, and there is every prospect of a very large grain traffic springing up between the wheat producing countries and Europe, and perhaps a new and lucrative trade will spring up to develop the resources of those parts of India.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the dress laid down in the Dress Regulations for the Army, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 1st November 1174, for officers of the British Medical Department, with certain modifications shall be worn by officers of the Indian Medical Department, without reference to the branch of the service to which they may be attached. The buttons shall bear the words "Bengal (Madras or Bombay) Medical Staff." Two years from the date of this order is allowed for wearing out any uniform in possession.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says:—A telegram to Mr. Heywood, received at Claremont on the afternoon of Aug. 19, states that it is Miss Peel that is lost, her sister Miss E. Peel being rescued, Miss Peel is the daughter of the late Mr. John Peel, M. P. for Tamworth, and of the firm of John Peel and Co., East India merchants of this city. Mr. E. S. Heywood is the fourth son of the late Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., and was a partner in the banking firm of Heywood Brothers, St. Ann's-square, which has recently been merged in the Manchester and Salford Bank. The latest telegram received in Manchester says, "Mr. Heywood is up and doing well."

A NATIVE gentleman writes to the *Friend of India* from Behar:—"I asked an opulent zemindar the other day, 'Why don't you educate your son, instead of loading him with ornaments as a temptation to some ruffian to murder him?' With a grave face he told me that his nephew had learnt to read and write, and was looked upon as a learned young man in the village; *but he died of small-pox*, and the same coincidence having occurred in his uncle's family, it is now settled once for all that 'learning in our family is inauspicious, and brings adversity and death.' It is the fact that nothing will induce any member of this family to learn. Do we not see hundreds of educated men, added he, absolutely starving, while ignorant men are enjoying ease and comfort. Besides learning unfits a man of our clan to follow his walk of life, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred learning makes a man good for nothing.—What about *technical* education, Sir Richard?"

THE report of the Directors of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank for the half year ended the 30th of June last, states that the net profits for that period, including dlrs 3,059.44 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, amount to dlrs 267,127.50, of which, after taking out rebate on bills not yet due, there remains a balance of dlrs 260,023.42. The Directors have taken dlrs 153,997.42 from this sum, and placed the amount to Contingent Account to provide for known and probable losses, and they recommend that the balance of dlrs 106,026 be carried forward to the credit of New Account. The Directors regard the half-year's profit as satisfactory, but they again feel unable to recommend the payment of any dividend, as in view of Mr. McLean's Report (though they have since become possessed of information which authorizes them to take a much more hopeful view of the position of the "doubtful accounts" than he held), they deem it advantageous, in the permanent interest of the shareholders, to retain the whole balance of profit until the end of the year.

THE officers of the Serapis, to whom some additions will be made, the *Army and Navy Gazette* believes, are Captain the Hon. H. C. Glyn, C. B., Commander F. G. D. Bedford, Staff-Commander W. B. Goldsmith; Lieutenants E. G. Hulton, J. L. Hammet, H. K. Gregson, J. R. Prickett, H. T. Smith-Dorrien; Sub-Lieutenants the Hon. P. Hely Hutchinson, His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg; Chief Engineer J. G. Shearman, Fleet-Surgeon A. Watson, M.D., Surgeon H. C. Woods, M.D., Paymaster T. Bradbridge, (born in Asia), Major Snow, R. M. A., Lieutenant A. S. Burrowes, R. M. A., and Mr. Donaldson, Assistant-Paymaster. So far as we can ascertain accommodation will be provided on board the Serapis for the following noblemen and gentlemen in attendance on His Royal Highness:—The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Captain Lord Carington, Major-General Lord Alfred Paget, Lord C. Beresford, Lieutenant R. N., M.P., Sir Bartle Frere G. S. I., Major-General Probyn, V. C., Colonel Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards, Colonel A. Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Dr. Fayrer, Mr. F. Knollys, Mr. W. H. Russell and Mr. Albert Grey; but there are, it is said, probable additions.

IN the Lahore paper we read that details are gradually beginning to reach Lahore of the damage done by the recent rain-fall. At Kussoor we learn there was on the 10th August, an unprecedented fall of 22 inches in about 10 hours. Communication both with Lahore and Ferozepore was entirely cut off, and the town of Kussoor was perfectly isolated, its population being busily engaged in doing all they could to save their houses and their property. The Kussoor town, we believe, consists of some 5,000 houses, and it is surrounded by a wall, against which a large number of houses had been built. In other words, the wall of the city was part and parcel of these houses, forming one of their enclosing walls. The heavy rains and the consequent floods entirely destroyed this wall, and as most of the houses were *kutcha* built they were simply washed away. We understand that some 2,200 houses have been completely destroyed, and their former occupants are consequently in a great state of distress. Apart from the damage done to house property, the injury done to the roads, &c., has been very great, and until the requisite repairs are done, the trade of the town must materially suffer. The District authorities have, we believe, applied for sanction for funds to afford the necessary relief and carry out the needful repairs, which will doubtless be sanctioned.

THE most important news from France for the outside world, as the *Pall Mall Budget* very justly remarks, is that which concerns the wine crop. A correspondent writing from Epernay says:—"Since the 15th of July we have had many cold nights, and frequent rains, some quite torrential, and the consequence is that in many places the leaves of the vine, having become speckled with large red and yellow spots, and ultimately decayed, have been carried away by the wind, leaving the grapes exposed, and by no means in a favourable condition for attaining successful maturity. Such, indeed, is the general aspect of champagne in its richest vineyards, particularly upon the high grounds, and more especially in the mountain of Reims, and on the hills of Ay, Cramant, and Avize. Add to this calamity the ravages of hordes of *gribouri* (vicious little insects, which make their marks upon the vine leaves in perforated lines, and hence are called *ecrivains* by the vignerons), and you need not be told what are the apprehensions which prevail in Champagne with respect to a vintage which before excited such brilliant hopes. But notwithstanding that the produce of the approaching vintage will certainly be largely diminished, especially in those districts where the mischief alluded to most prevails, there is yet happily every reason to expect an admirable year. The gathering of the grapes will, in all probability, commence about the 15th of September, a date which would of itself promise excellent quality, but according to present appearances the wine will be deficient in the vinosity which characterizes that of last year, the grape having drawn its nourishment a little too much from water. Still, the champagne of 1875 will have its own peculiar charms. Our English friends need not despair."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd September 1875, that in Madras the rain has been partial, expect in Malabar; most has fallen in the Northern districts: prospects are satisfactory. In Mysore more rain is much wanted. In Sind the river has fallen below last year's level, and unless it rises damage is apprehended to the kharif crops. In Bombay more rain is wanted in Gujarat, Khandesh and Ahmednagar; elsewhere enough has fallen and prospects are fair. In the Central Provinces a break has done good: the prospects of the rice crop are excellent, and those of other crops more promising. In Bengal there has been general and seasonable rain throughout the province: in some of the Eastern districts it has been excessive, floods having stopped rice transplantation; the indigo crop is in full growth, and prospects are generally satisfactory. There has been light rain in most districts of the North-West Provinces, except Bundelkhund, Meerut, Moradabad and Cawnpore: the break has done good generally, but more rain is wanted in Agra, Meerut and Moradabad. In Oudh there have also been light falls, and prospects are good. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Rawalpindee, but not elsewhere, except slight showers in Delhi and Peshawar; prospects are good. In Rajpootana the break has been general, rain having fallen only at Mount Aboo, in Bickaneer and Jhalrapatan; in the Northern States and Ajmere more rain is much required. In Central India rain has failed only at Gwalior where it is wanted: elsewhere prospects are satisfactory. Reports are good from Assam, Burma and Berar.

THE following letter, which shows the engrossing and exciting characteristics of the work now being carried on by the hon. member for Derby, was sent some time ago by Mr. Plimsoll to Mr. Edward Baines, ex-M.P. for Leeds:—

"35, Victoria-street, S.W., March 13, 1875.

"DEAR MR. BAINES—I am in receipt of your kind letter, but I really can't—every day brings me so many, many letters about ships and seamen that, with all the help I can get, my life is almost a burden to me. Only last night, for instance, I reached home from the House soon after midnight, and when I went to bed, there was a telegram came from a seaman, saying, "For God's sake, do your utmost immediately; they are sending us to sea with only three inches of side below the main deck." I dressed myself and drove to Whitehall, and rang up the porter. He gave me the private address of the Marine Secretary, four miles off. I drove, but could not find the house, so knocked up one sleeping household, then another, then a third, for which I got anything but a kind reception; then tried the nearest inn, but could not rouse them; then returned to Whitehall and rang up the porter again, and took him with me and found the house—this brought us to nearly four o'clock a.m.—rang up the secretary, and got authority to stop the ship. He then opened a telegram which had reached Whitehall before my second visit and exclaimed—'Why, here's another!' Then he opened two others which the porter had brought with him, and they, too, were both of them cases of gross overloading. So he wrote telegrams to stop all four; and, having overcome his natural disgust at being roused out of bed, he told me, in reply to my expressions of regret at being obliged to get him up, that a case had just occurred where the owners of a ship loaded with maize in bulk had discharged the captain for insisting upon shifting boards to keep the cargo from shifting, and engaged another, and forced the vessel to sea; that the discharged captain's warning had been vindicated by the vessel turning over and drowning the crew—seven men. These things are happening every night, and nobody cares, nobody takes it to heart; and brave and hardy men are going to almost certain death every night, while we all lie soft and warm. What can I do? Can you speak a word for me to Mr.——? You know him; he might possibly be induced to help me. It was piercingly cold coming home, for I had forgotten my overcoat; but we had the telegrams which would save four crews from almost certain death and that made up for all. It was after five o'clock this morning before I got home and to bed, well satisfied with the results. Can you help me with Mr.——?' I have thought much lately how greatly a man of his powerful influence could assist in putting a stop to this wholesale murder. —I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,—SAMUEL PLIMSOLL."

THE *Friend of India* is becoming sometimes amusing and occasionally instructive, but the following extract from the last issue will perhaps, irritate some readers:—True to the character of his school, Mr. MacKonochie is attempting, we see, to drag his diocesan into a correspondence, in which to gratify his own vanity and insolence at the expense of the Bishop, while hypocritically professing the most profound reverence for his office. The trick has become so stale that it has lost all novelty, and simply moves indignation in sincere men of all parties. The course of this school from the first was, as Archbishop Whateley pointed out,—(1) to profess excessive submission to the authority of the Church and veneration for its Bishops, (2) to represent the Church as consisting *themselves* and their adherents, and (3) to treat all their brother ministers, and especially the Bishops who did not agree with them, sometimes with utter neglect and sometimes with the greatest insolence. They remind one of Addison's Tory freeholder, who declared. "I am for passive obedience and non-resistance, and I will oppose to the utmost any Ministry and any King that will not maintain that doctrine." To drag their Bishop into an evasive and insincere correspondence, with expressions of profound regret and reverent humility, interspersed with occasional defiances and almost open taunts—to create difficulties that they may throw the *onus* and the odium of solving them upon the Bench—are the recognized tactics of the school which Mr. MacKonochie represents, and of which he is the most perverse and irritating sample. Mr. MacKonochie *dare* not administer the sacrament, it seems, unless he is allowed to wear a stole when doing so, and to stand before the table, instead of at the north end of it! And when the people revolt at such drivel and raise the cry of "no popery," the satisfaction of martyrdom is added to that of controversy with his Bishop; and "the highest theological felicity would seem to be reached when you can at once worry a Bishop and be worried by a mob." A scourge of small cords is wanted in the Church of England to drive the spirit of the MacKonochie school out of it. There is no real sincerity in the party, except the sincerity of conceited wrongheadedness.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 4th September was 76 inches and 24 cents at the Hill, and 76 inches and 31 cents. in the Valley.

PLYING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Mhadoo Ramjan, for plying a public conveyance without first obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

TORTURE.—Luckria Seedoo, a Hindoo, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of the police, with having wilfully tortured his bullocks and was fined Rs. 5.

DISORDERLY BROKERS.—Seven Hindoo brokers were yesterday found guilty, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having been disorderly on the Mombadavio Road on the preceding day and were fined Rs. 2 each.

DISORDERLY PARSEES.—Two Parsees were fined one rupee each yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, they having been found guilty before him of having been disorderly in a public place on the preceding day.

FALSE MEASURES.—Ahmed Currim, a salt-vendor, was yesterday fined Rs. 8, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having been found in possession of a false measure, and using the same with the intention of defrauding the public.

THE REFORMATORY.—Nurhurry Lusimon, aged 13, was yesterday committed to the David Sassoon Reformatory, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, he having been abandoned by his parents, and having no means of livelihood.

DRUNKENNESS.—Francis Pereira was yesterday found guilty, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day at the Babools Tank, and being an old offender, was sent to jail for a fortnight.

ASSAULTS.—Dayal Dowjee was fined Rs. 5 yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having assaulted a man named Mahomed Alli.—Culloo Rozun and Abdool Rozun were fined Rs. 3 each, for having assaulted Luximon Mahadoo, by the same Magistrate.

STEALING CLOTH.—A man named Mahomed Essack pleaded guilty yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to the charge of having stolen two pieces of cloth belonging to Sewa Gona, and was sent to jail for two months.

RAILWAY TRESPASS.—Cooshia Gopal was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having attempted to cross the B. B. & C. I. Railway line while an engine was approaching, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 20.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 4th September, was 59 feet 2 tenths, the total rainfall being 67 inches and 95 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 9 tenths, the total rainfall being 83 inches and 97 cents.

THE COTTON FRAUDS CASE.—This case in which Tricumjee Welljee and others stand charged with cheating, under circumstances fully detailed in a former issue, was again called for hearing yesterday, and having been proceeded with for some time, was again adjourned.

RANCID BUTTER.—Jewajee Mowla Adumjee was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having offered for sale as food butter unfit for human food in his shop in the Borah Bazar (Fort). He was fined Rs 12. Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, prosecuted.

THE RECENT COLLISION AT SEA.—A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held at the Fort Police Court to-day at one o'clock, to enquire into the circumstances of the running down of a native grab, off Carwar, by the P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore. Particulars of the occurrence have already been published in our columns.

ALLEGED PROSELYTISM OF CLERYMAN.—A rumour was circulated yesterday in the native town that a Christian minister had left the Church in which he has laboured for forty years, and joined the Mahomedan religion. We are not in a position to confirm or contradict the rumour, which originated, we believe, in the columns of the *Kossid Mumbai*.

A SMASHER AT KURRACHEE.—A man named RAHZAN, living at Kurrachee, was found to have in his possession materials for making coins, which were contained in a box. On being discovered the prisoner attempted to walk away with the box which he said was a medicine box. He was, however, apprehended and after trial in the Session's Court, Kurrachee, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This was one of the first cases in which Mr. Constable, the newly appointed Crown Prosecutor, appeared since his appointment.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The first day of the races are postponed till further notice. The rain fell in torrents and the ground was so soft yesterday, that the races could not be run. We trust that the weather will be favourable, and that the great event of the season—the Arab Derby—for which six horses have been entered, will take place. Those who have only got a few days' leave in order to attend the races, are chafing at the delay that has taken place; but there is no help for it. It was found impossible to run horses over such ground and under such a sky. The rain has poured steadily from six o'clock on Monday evening and so that riding grounds are in a very miserable state. Riders find the maidan very unsafe, and have to change their usual gallop into a trot or walk for fear of their horses falling into holes which are not easilyseen owing to the surrounding water We see that the Poona Hounds are to meet at the Yerowda Jail on Thursday morning. If the ground is in its present state it will be quite unsafe to gallop across the country beyond the jail, and it should not be attempted—*Deccan Herald*. Sept. 8

RELIGIOUS COMMOTION AT POONA.—There is a great commotion in Poona at present on account of the teaching of the learned Pundit from Benares. The Hindoos are divided into two parties—those who worship idols and those who think idolworship contrary to the *Vedas*. The war has all the bitterness which usually attends disputes regarding belief. On Sunday afternoon there was a great row in the city between the two parties—one consisting of Hindoos from the city and the other chiefly of Hindoos from the cantonments. Owing to the suddenness of the disturbance, and the large numbers collected near the Boodwar palace, the city police were powerless to interfere. The riot commenced about six o'clock and was only quelled at 10 P. M., when Captain Portman personally superintended the movements of the Police. We are surprised that such a large procession was allowed to leave the cantonment for the city without being questioned and looked after by the authorities. We need more Europeans in the Police. In such a disturbance as that of Sunday last, where Brahmins are concerned, Hindoos are apt to be paralysed and they require the guidance of those who cannot possibly have any sympathies with either party. The Commission on the riots in the Deccan may obtain some clue as to the instigators of all the disturbances which have taken place or are now taking place in the Deccan. Ignorant ryots do not make a movement of the kind under consideration, without some moving mind or minds to prompt them to action. We feel sure that if the whole matter is thoroughly inquired into, it will be found that the whole thing has been the work of some party or parties now unknown.—*Id.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON APPEAL.

YESTERDAY at the Appellate Side of the High Court, Mazagon, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice West were engaged in hearing an appeal from the decree of the Parsee District Matrimonial Court of Surat. It was an appeal preferred by the plaintiff in the case of Manockjee Cowasjee Entee *vs.* Motibaee, wife of Manockjee Cowasjee Entee, and Cursetjee Muncherjee. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Shantaram Narayan and Mr. Kallabhai Lalloobhai, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant, who is a Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat. Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee, appeared for the first defendant and respondent. The second defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff in the court below sued that his marriage with the first defendant might be dissolved and a divorce granted on the ground of his wife's alleged adultery with the second defendant. The case was heard before Mr. Birdwood and seven delegates in March 1875, and the hearing occupied more than a week. At its conclusion, the delegates were unanimous in their decision; they said they did not believe the evidence adduced by the plaintiff and that the allegation of adultery was not proved. The court therefore rejected the plaint and ordered the plaintiff to pay all costs.

The plaintiff now appealed from that decision on the grounds that it was bad in consequence of the illegal constitution of the court, the illegality consisting in the fact that the delegates were selected contrary to the provisions of Act 15 of 1865, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act; that the judge did not give proper effect to serious objections which were urged as to the competency or fitness of two of the delegates; that the judge erred in not summing up the evidence to the delegates. Mr. Scoble addressed the court at some length on behalf of the appellant, and an interesting discussion ensued. It was urged that out of thirteen delegates ten only were summoned, and that of the seven who sat, many were gentlemen who did not come in due rotation; that three were not summoned, and two others were excused from attendance on highly unsatisfactory ground. It was further urged that the judge did not sum up or even read the evidence to the delegates, who were confused in their minds as to the weight of the evidence.

The Appeal Court, without calling upon Mr. Pigot to reply for the respondent, were of opinion that the objections urged on behalf of the appellant failed, and therefore dismissed the appeal, and with costs.

SERIOUS TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

YESTERDAY morning as one of the morning special tram-cars was passing through Abdool Raymon Street, a Parsee girl, about six years of age, ran across the road, when either her foot slipt on the loose stones lying about there, or she ran against the car, and one of the wheels passed over her leg, cutting the fleshy part of the calf in such a serious way that the medical men of the G. T. Hospital, to which she was taken, declared that her life can only be saved by amputating the limb. This, however, her parents refused to permit and brought her home. The driver of the car was placed under arrest, and having been brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, was released on bail on his own security for Rs. 1,000 and one surety (Mr. Hill, of the Tramway Company) for the same amount. The charge preferred against the driver is that of reckless and furious driving, which can hardly be substantiated as the car was at the time proceeding, if anything, somewhat slower than usual. From the way in which the accident occurred it was impossible for the driver to see the child's danger, and he could therefore take no steps to avoid it.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Colonel Hancock; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq; Dr. Hewlett; Dr. Cook; the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq; Raghunath Narayan Khote, Esq; Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The first business was the following petition from the inhabitants of Dookerwady:—

To the Town Council, Bombay.

RESPECTED GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Churney or Dookerwady lane on the Girgaum Road, near Bowbar's house, beg most respectfully your kind permission to lay before you our grievances with a hope that you will be pleased to take them into your kind consideration and relieve us from the great inconveniences which we have been subjected to for many years, and to which we did several times petition to the Municipal Commissioner, but to our great misfortune no attention was paid to our requests, and hence we are compelled to address you. Although our houses are situated on the South Ward, and are Sunkerwati, we are forced by the Municipal Commissioner to pay several rates and taxes, such as house assessment, police, gas, lighting, water also, and halalcore cess, and we regret very much to find that though we have been paying these taxes to upwards of Rs. 3,000 annually, we have been obliged to live permanently in a very dirty and unbearable locality with clean ground and without light. In the first there is no main drain in our lane to carry the dirty water into the large drain communicating with the sea; secondly, the road is so bad and impassable that should a man happen to walk fast, he is sure to fall down; and thirdly, the road is so narrow that it is hard for one to pass when there is a carrige standing on the road, and in such narrow dirty impassable road there is no gas light.

There being no main drain or gutter in our lane, a few houses have made cesspools, and when the Bhungees bring in their cart to clean them, we are obliged to inhale very bad air, and it stinks so badly that we fear lest we may get an attack of cholera.

Under all these circumstances we most humbly beseech you to depute a member of your Council to visit our lane to ascertain by personal inspection the truth of what we have herein complained, and for God's sake direct the Municipal Commissioner to have the main gutter constructed and gas lights fixed without loss of time, so that all the houses in our lane have their private gutters connected with the main drain, put two gas lights in our lane, by doing which we shall ever be thankful to you and consider that you have saved us and our families and children from cholera and other sickness.—We remain, &c.,

JOAQUIM SIMAO DESOUZA,
NARAYENDRAO LUXUMONJEE-
and 20 others.

Bombay, August 11.

This matter had already been before the Council on the 7th of October 1873, and it was then resolved,—That the Council saw no reason why they should relax the provisions of section 159 of the Act when he might deem it necessary to take action under that section.

This section provides that if any street (not being a public street) or any part thereof, be not levelled and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, he may by notice in writing, call upon the respective owners of the houses in that street to level and drain the same, and in the event of their not complying with such notice, the Commissioner may execute the works mentioned therein at the expense of the owners.

Dr. Hewlett stated that the people in this locality were very poor, and under the Act the Commissioner would do the work and let the peoples repay the expense after a term of years.

Dr. Blaney said there was a very general wish in Bombay to have things done at other people's expense.

The Chairman—I think that is the case all over the world.

Dr. Blaney thought that as the matter had been before the Council before and was rejected on its merits and the people were told to do something themselves, the Council would be stultifying itself if it passed a different resolution.

A memo was also read from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that the lane was a private one, and could not be lighted or drained at the public expense. The estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 2,672.

After some discussion it was resolved,—Petitioners to be informed that their application cannot be complied with, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to put in force the provisions of sections 159 and 160 of the Act.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 60 from section 1 [General Superintendence Conservancy Branch] of the budget to section 50 of the same department to meet the cost of wages of a peon employed in the Laboratory.

The following report of the sub-committee appointed to enquire into cases of remission of rates recommended by the Collector was read:—

It has been represented to the sub-committee that Emam Hoosein [of 28 Sattary Syrung Street] is in distressed circumstances and quite unable to pay the amount of the bills of rates, amounting to Rs. 122-6-3, and that he possesses no assets. The sub-committee beg therefore to recommend that the amount due by Emam Hoosein be remitted on the understanding that he shall for the future make his payments in advance, and that the first such payment be made immediately.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
THOMAS BLANEY.

It was resolved that the recommendations of the sub-committee be approved, and that the papers in the case be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

The Council proceeded to dispose of applications for admission to the Pension Fund Rules. Messrs Manockjee Bhicoajee Moos (Turncock) and Trimbuck Manockjee (Sub-Inspector Executive Engineer's Department) were allowed to count their previous services between the 2nd of October 1861 to 31st of August 1865, and from the 2nd of August 1869 to the 31st of July 1871 respectively.

Mr. Manockjee Bhicoajee's re-employment in the Mandvie ward from 1st July 1866 to the date of his transfer to the W. W. Department (on the 11th January 1868) was also allowed to count.

A letter was read from the Executive Engineer recommending the admission to the fund of skilled artificers and labourers and others employed in the Water Works Department; also recommending the admission of four artificers employed in the workshops.

It was resolved that the Executive Engineer should be informed that these applicants came under the head of artificers and labourers, and were excluded from the fund.

The following note from Mr. Pedder, Acting Secretary to Government, was read and recorded:—

POONA, Sept. 5.

H. W. BARROW, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I beg that you will be so good as to convey to the Town Council my acknowledgments for the compliment they have been pleased to pay me in naming the new Mazagon market after me.

I hope that the new markets will prove remunerative to the Municipality, as I am sure that they will be a convenience to Mazagon.—I am, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER.

The following memo. was read from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the purification of the Vehar and Toolsee water:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Sept. 7, 1875

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

MEMO.—In submitting for the consideration of the Town Council the able report by the Executive Engineer, the Acting Municipal Commissioner need only add his concurrence in Mr. Walton's conclusion, and that as it may be some time before filtration of the Vehar supply is actually forced upon us, there seems no objection to deferring the execution of project G. until the independent supply from Toolsee shall have been secured, thus compensating four-fold the area to be in future supplied from Vehar for the 1½ gallon's loss per head daily entailed by adopting Colonel Pulloch's scheme, the subsidiary estimate for carrying out which can be kept precluded from taking Mr. Gostling's scheme into consideration, though it (the Council) was of opinion that it could not refuse to comply with Mr. Gostling's request to send on his plan to Government for their information by the Government Engineer on its own merits.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 712 A., dated 31st August 1875, re-transferring the above, with a memorandum by the Secretary in that Department, dated the 24th idem.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the Secretary to the Public Works Department has in his memorandum shown clearly the necessity for a further examination of Mr. Gostling's proposals before the actual commencement of operations for improving the water supply of Bombay. A copy of the memorandum should therefore be forwarded to the Municipality, with the expression of the hope of the Government that they will act on the suggestions it contains.

E. JAMES,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the new agreement with the Gas Company.

Colonel Hancock suggested that a resolution might be passed expressing regret that the Council were to lose the services of Mr Shantaram Narrayen. After some discussion it was thought that such an expression of opinion might be as fittingly conveyed without any formal resolution being passed. Mr. Shantaram briefly expressed his thanks to the Council for the suggestion that had been made, after which the meeting separated.

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

BAPTY BROTHERS *vs.* JOHN MACFARLANE.

JUDGMENT in the above case was delivered yesterday at the Small Cause Court by J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge. Mr. Mayhew instructed by Mr. Bicknell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling for the defendant. His Honor said—This was an action to recover the amount due for goods supplied to the defendant as proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms between the months of August and October 1874. The defence was simply that defendant was not the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms. That the goods had not been supplied to him, that he had never held himself out to be such, and that he was in no way responsible for the debts of the person to whom the goods had been actually supplied. The case was heard before me on the 9th and 30th June, 21st July and 25th August last. From the fact of the case having occupied the entire of 4 days in hearing, it is plain that a great deal of evidence has been adduced in the case, but I think the material facts are few. Before the month of June 1872, Mr. Hammond appears to have been the absolute owner of the concern, know as the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, that is to say the lease of the premises was in his name, and he appears as far as I know to have been solely the owner of the stock-in-trade and the good-will. About that time he was anxious to dispose of this property, and applied to Mr. Thomas Crawford to procure him a purchaser. Mr. Crawford did not procure a purchaser, but it appears that acting on a suggestion of a Mr. Randall, Mr. Crawford proposed to buy the business himself for Rs. 20 000, to which Mr. Hammond agreed, and under a deed of assignment, executed by Thomas Hammond to Thomas Crawford, and dated 1st Aug. 1872, the latter gentlemen became owner of the good-will, &c., for which he paid Rs. 20 000. No part of this Rs. 20 000 appears to have been advanced by Mr. Crawford. The way in which it was provided was this. By an agreement dated 29th July 1872, which is in the form of a letter from Thomas Crawford and Thomas Randall to the defendant, Messrs. Crawford and Randall agree as follows:—"With reference to the Rs. 20,000 which you have advanced to us for the purpose of enabling us to purchase the good-will and stock-in-trade of Hammond's Refreshment Rooms, &c., &c., we hereby agree that for the use of the said sum, you shall be entitled to receive one-fourth share of the net profits of the said business." After allowing certain deductions specified, and the latter goes on to guarantee that the said fourth share shall not be less than Rs. 300 per month, and to provide that defendant shall not be entitled to more than Rs. 500 per month, the agreement goes on to provide that defendant shall not in any sense be a partner, but shall be, considered as a mere lender to us, being paid for the use of the money advanced by you as provided for in Act XXV. of 1866." I presume Act XV. of 1866 was meant, for which is now substituted Sec. 240 of Act IX. of 1872. Under this agreement, as far I know arises Mr. Macfarlane's first connection with the Refreshment Rooms. Three days after the date of the above agreement, namely on 1st August 1872, several promissory notes were passed by

OPENING OF THE RAILWAY TO DINDIGUL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail* writes :—

"Our little town was greatly excited yesterday, the 1st instant. All the world and his wife—aye, and his children too—might have been seen walking, riding, or driving towards the railway station. The cause of all this stir was the opening of the railway to passenger traffic. Yes; after several disappointments, and a good deal of delay, this railway, which was commenced in 1871, is opened to passenger traffic. In the morning a considerable crowd went to see the first passenger train pass from Madura to Trichinopoly, and about half past eight, they were gratified by the arrival of the train, the engine being decorated in the manner usual on such interesting occasions, with plantains and banners, while the station itself had assumed the appearance of a plantain garden, and flaunting placards proclaimed "Welcome, welcome railway guests." In the afternoon about four, the train from Trichinopoly arrived, still more gorgeously decorated, and still greater was the crowd of thronging natives. The Collector, the Acting Sub-Collector, the Vice-President of the Municipality, the Engineer of the District, &c., were all present. In fact all the tribes of Israel had gone up. There was the Brahmin and his tribe, the Chetty and his tribe, the blacksmith and his tribe, the tailor and his tribe, and the other castes and their tribes. Some of these presented garlands to the officials on the platform, and if like Jack's parrot, they did not speak, I suppose they thought a heap. On the approach of the train and at its departure, cannon were fired, and the native musicians blared out their inharmonious melody. Great praise is due to Mr. Cumingham, the gentleman who has charge of this section of the line for the energetic way in which he has pushed on the work. Of course it is not yet completed, but enough has been done to enable the officials to carry on their work with a fair measure of comfort. The Judge of the Moonsiff's Court has, with great liberality, built rest-houses near the railway station for the use of native travellers. It is a very complete affair, providing accommodation free for all castes. He availed himself of yesterday's rejoicings to open these buildings to the public.

"The health of the town continues good. A few cases of cholera have been imported, but the disease has not gained a footing here."

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

AMONGST the numerous problems which suggest themselves in connection with India, the education of its large population seems to us to have no small importance. Other questions which appear to have greater significance in the politics of British India crowd upon the public mind, and amidst the more urgent duties of life the subject of education does not receive due consideration. The English Press of India, in common with the public, takes little notice of the subject, and allows it to lie dormant till something rouses a temporary interest, which, however, soon dies away. We ourselves attach no undue importance to it. We do not say that propagation of learning should become the business of the State in the same exclusive sense in which the propagation of the Gospel is the object of Missionary Societies. But we do believe that the subject of public instruction in India is of a very great political importance and deserves much greater attention both from the public and the State than is usually bestowed upon it. We shall, therefore, seize this opportunity to express our views upon the subject, and will endeavour so show that the present state of things in India demands an active interest in the education of the natives, and that a great advance is needed in the measures which the Government has hitherto adopted in carrying out its educational policy.

Before the advent of the British in India the Mahomedan Government did not recognize public instruction as a duty of the State at all. Such a thing as a department of public instruction was unknown, and the imperial treasury was never opened to raise the moral and social condition of the large population which supplied the Emperors of Hindostan with the means of grandeur and magnificence. No doubt the enlightened generosity of individuals had here and there founded colleges of a semi-religious descr ption, and private endowments supported a large number of teachers and pupils connected with these institutions. Nor can it be denied that the education imparted by these colleges succeeded in producing great theologians and scholars, lawyers and historians, writers and poets, who commanded the greatest respect of their countrymen, and have left behind them many marks of their genius upon the language and literature of this country. But the system of education—such as it was—was confined to the Musselmans only; and Hindoos seldom or never availed themselves of the modern learning which their Mahomedan conquerors had brought from the various regions of Asia which had benefitted by the influence of the Arabian school of philosophy. We are therefore justified in saying that the Mahomedan rulers of India did not consider the education of the people a business of the State in the same sense in which it is regarded now. The British Government, however, in common with other civilized nations, has fully recognized public instruction to be a duty of the State, and indeed, maintains a separate department for carrying out its educational policy. Annual reports by Director of Public Instruction are invariably entitled, "Reports on the Progress of Education," and in this respect the Department of Public Instruction has a satisfaction which perhaps no other department can claim. We, however, do not wish to dispute about words or phrases; we intend to deal with facts and wish to discuss the actual results which have either accrued, or are likely to accrue, from the system of public education adopted by the Government in India.

When the Government of the East India Company resolved upon introducing education in this country, the natives of India were greatly surprised. They regarded the innovation with feelings of astonishment and horror. They could not understand what motives the State had in interfering with the education of their children. All classes of the natives began to speculate about "the hidden objects" which the Government possible had in undertaking the management of public instruction: for a long time they regarded the Educational Department as a cunning political measure for introducing Christianity to the rising generation of this country, and respectable people refrained from sending their children to Government schools and colleges. But the lower and middle classes, who welcomed the new state of things, and promises of future advancement in the shape of Government employment soon attracted numbers of boys to Government educational institutions. This circumstance accounts for the fact that the majority of those who form the product of the Government educational policy are men of indifferent birth and indifferent position in this country. However, after the lapse of some years, the native public took a more favourable view of the educational policy of the East India Company. Experience had shown them that a knowledge of English literature and European sciences did not invariably mean conversion to Christianity; and the scrupulous regard which the Government had paid to their religious prejudices inspired them with a certain amount of confidence. But still they did not altogether cease to regard the Government educational policy without suspicion. They looked upon the East India Company in the light of a selfish and avaricious trader anxious to cheapen labour in order to get the highest dividends from its capital. "The English people," they said, "wish to teach us their language in order to make use of us in the drudgery of offices, in fact they wish to treat us as mules for carrying the burden which they have to carry themselves now." Such were the sentiments entertained by the native public; they fully believed that the Government, with all its pretensions, never meant to give really high education, and facts unfortunately supported these views. For a long time the product of the Government schools were men of very inferior abilities, and they never succeeded in winning any appointments of responsibility under the Government. All these circumstances combined to keep the better classes of natives aloof from the Government system of education, and those who had independent means of livelihood, considering the English language only a means of entering into Government service, refrained from availing themselves of the educational advantages which the State had brought within their reach.

Then came the Mutiny of 1857, which with all its atrocities and horrors did a great deal of political good to the country. It awoke the native mind from the lethargy of ages; it made the fact very prominent that India was ruled by a civilized foreign race, and that the greatest power of that nation lay in its civilization. It also announced in a forcible manner the great truth that times had changed, that circumstances of life had undergone a tremendous revolution in India, and that a thorough intellectual and moral reform was needed. The disasters of 1857 also reduced some of the best families to indigence, and thus gave a stimulus to individual exertion and personal merit. The institution of the Departments of Public Instruction ceased to be looked upon as a selfish measure, and the establishment of the three Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay under a Royal Charter gave them a respectable appearance to the intentions of the Government. A better class of students was attracted to the Government colleges, and the English language, literature, and sciences began to be sought after with greater avidity. To those who are not acquainted with the real state of things in India it would appear that the chief difficulties with which the Government had to contend in carrying out its educational policy ended here. But it was only now that they really began. For there was a large number of men ready to educate their children and to bring them up in the literature and sciences of the West in order to make them useful men in after life. But where were the means for such education? The Government had indeed established hundreds of village schools, educating a fabulous number of boys, numerous zillah schools, and a few colleges, which professed to impart education on the highest and most advanced principles of toleration. But this did not satisfy either the wants or the wishes of the better portion of the native community. They did not consent to subject their children to an education which, whilst it demolished all the force of family traditions, was not calculated to improve the tone of the native mind. The results of the great educational system which the public had before their eyes were very unsatisfactory. A smattering of English, a superficial knowledge of the elements of mathematics, and a shallow information regarding isolated periods of English or Indian history had only produced a class of unpleasant young men who soon became as remarkable for their detestable conceit as for their profound ignorance. Brought up in ignorance of their own national literature, they had learnt to despise the time-honoured traditions and customs of their own race, and had at the same time been unable to acquire those characteristics which lie behind what essentially distinguish the European from the Asiatic. Thus it was that the intellect of the nation which was formerly employed in maintaining the learning of the East was now wasted in a hopeless attempt to acquire the literature and sciences of the West, and whilst Oriental learning dwindled every day, no class of men arose who could supply the nation with a better substitute. A despotic rule of about seven hundred years had reduced the Hindoo mind to a state of slavery, and the higher classes had completely forgotten their own literature. The Musselmans had ceased to have any scruples in teaching the language of the conquering race to their children, and Persian was adopted by the better class of Hindoos in general, as much as by the Musulmans themselves. When the English succeeded the Musulmans in the supremacy of India, the Hindoos found no difficulty in reconciling themselves to the new state of things. The change of rulers made no great difference to them, and they took to English as their ancestors had taken to Persian. But the Musulman, who, notwithstanding the downfall of his race, had still sparks of ancestral pride in his bosom, looked with contempt upon the literature of a foreign race, opposed all reform, and ignorance contributed to encourage him in his opposition. He obstinately declined either to learn the English language or modern sciences, still looked up with veneration to those mysterious volumes which contained the learning of his forefathers, and reconciled himself to his position by a firm belief in predestination. The result was a great political evil. A large number of Hindoos had acquired a knowledge of the English language and thus kept pace with the times, and some of them rose to the highest offices under the English Government. The Mahomedans, on the contrary, remained stagnant, remembered with pain and sorrow the past power and prestige of their race, and still continued to worship the learning contained in Arabic and Persian literature. The surrounding circumstances grew too powerful for them, and they gradually sank into ignorance, poverty, and degradation. Such was particularly the case in the Madras Presidency, and the late Lord Hobart, whom Musulmans will ever remember with gratitude, had to adopt special measures to raise the condition of that class of the community. The evil which we have just described was not of a transitory nature. It exists even now, and mere statistics will prove that the Government colleges have failed to attract Mahomedans, and that their proportion as compared with the Hindoos is considerably small. The ignorance of the real policy of the English Government combined with false traditions of the past and a deluded view of their own religious doctrines, tend to alienate the sympathies of the Mahomedan population from the British rule. On more than one occasion they have publicly announced that the Government favours the Hindoos, and shows no consideration to their community, and the fatal coincidence of apparent facts supplies them with reason for conviction. In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, the Hindoo, through his greater adaptability to the requirements of the English Government, succeeds in competition with the Mahomedans, and the latter very seldom gets a chance of rising in Government employ. The Government educational policy has thus failed in either improving the intellectual condition of an important portion of the population, or in winning their sympathies, and it behoves those who guide the affairs of State in India to adopt some measure to remove this evil.

These remarks are applicable to the Musselmans in general, but we have no hesitation in saying that they apply equally to the higher classes of the Hindoos who also have not sufficiently availed themselves of the education offered to them by the State. The reason is very obvious. There is not, so far as we are aware, a single Government educational institution which imparts instruction upon principles that would meet the requirements or wishes of the higher classes of natives. The education which the student receives in Government colleges does not tend to develop the intellectual or moral side of human nature, and years of training do not improve his mode of thought or social habits. He uses the English language in the same mechanical manner in which he uses an English pen, considering it merely as a means towards an end but nothing more. He does not take any position in his country and exercises no influence upon his countrymen. His best recommendation in life is that he has succeeded in passing certain examinations; but this recommendation, in the absence of other good social qualities, has great weight with his countrymen. He takes an exaggerated view of his own abilities, and looks to Government for their due appreciation. The State does not show an exceptional treatment to him, and he begins to show his "patriotism" by spreading sedition against the Government. Such, we believe, are the highest results which the Government educational system has yet attained, and those who read the native English periodicals will agree with us in this opinion. The Indian universities perform the duties of examining boards, and the education enforced by them is calculated to encourage cramming in its worst form, and to discourage sound study of any individual branch of knowledge. The epigrammatic saying of Dr. Morgan, "Something of everything and everything of something," is perhaps the best principle upon which liberal education ought to be based; but the Indian universities aim at teaching "something of everything," and fail to teach "everything of something." It is, we believe, on this account that whilst hundreds of young men go through the university examination every year, not one of them ever distinguishes himself as a great writer or a man of science. The Government educational institutions can, without exaggeration be described to be a mixture of the lower class of English private and public schools, having the disadvantages of both and the advantages of neither, and we are not surprised to find that natives of good position are not anxious to patronize them. Notwithstanding his advanced ideas, an English parent, who in politics sees no distinctions of rank, would be sorry to send his son to a place of education where the majority of students belong to a class of life that has little or nothing in common with himself and the social habits of which are not in conformity with his views. It is our opinion that the absence in India of educational institutions like the public schools of Eton and Rugby, or the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, accounts for the backwardness of the higher classes of natives in Western education. It would, we believe, be the duty of the Government, if it chooses to adopt a different education policy, to bring about the existence of the higher class of public schools and colleges, and to win the help and sympathies of the better classes of natives. These institutions would undoubtedly be self-supporting than the colleges which owe their existence, not to the wants of the population, but to the wishes of the Government. It is quite possible for the Government, by adopting a different course, to see in a few years intelligent and influential classes of young natives entertaining feelings of the greatest respect for the British rule, and exercising an influence upon their country which cannot fail to be a great political support to the Government. The principles upon which the Government of India in this respect is now based does not meet with our approval. It is carried on in a manner unknown to any other country. Appointments of professors are made without any reference to their qualifications, and the number of years they have served in the department of Government service. It often happens that those who are best fitted to act as lecturers have to spend their time in going across the country inspecting village schools and preparing statistics for Government reports. On the other hand, the majority of those who form the college classes in the mofussil, instead of paying for their education, actually receive pecuniary remuneration for their trouble in continuing their studies. Such a state of things is most unsatisfactory from every point of view, and the Government, instead of raising the value of education in the native mind, is actually lowering it.

A NATIVE.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE SERAPIS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, August 14.)

HAVING spent a quiet fortnight with the Queen at Osborne, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday morning took leave of her Majesty, and embarked on board the Alberta with their two eldest children and suite. The yacht, commanded by Staff-Captain Welch, immediately crossed over to Portsmouth, and was received at one o'clock with a Royal salute from the garrison battery, as well as from the flag-ship Duke of Wellington, an obsolete three decker, from which, during the Crimean War, great things were looked for in vain. The Alberta proceeded to the railway jetty of the dockyard, a short distance from the steam basin in which the fine troop-ship Serapis is being got ready with all despatch for the use of the Prince of Wales, on his forthcoming visit to India. Yesterday, in expectation of a Royal visit, the ship was put in order, and the prow, over which the Prince and Princess came on board, was lined with scarlet cloth. While the Princess of Wales with the young Princes, who wore sailors' dresses, rode in a carriage from the jetty to the Serapis the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Admiral Elliot, and followed by his suite, walked the whole length, thereby affording immense gratification to the dockyardmen, who lined the approach to the huge troopship. Their Royal Highnesses were received on board by Captain the Hon. H. Carr Glyn, C.B., and the principal officers. Some little time was passed in examining the arrangements of the main deck, where fifteen cabins are in course of preparation for the suite of the Prince, Vice-Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., Director of Transports, and Mr. W. B. Robinson, Chief Constructor of the Dockyard, were in attendance to offer explanations and furnish any information that might be required, his Royal Highness being very minute in his inquiries as to the extent and nature of the provision to be made for the suites and gentlemen by whom he will be accompanied. A remarkably handsome staircase leads from the main deck to the commodious saloon, which was next visited. Here, as in other parts of the ship, at present chaos reigns supreme; but when the extensive embellishments have been executed and the apartment furnished it bids fair to present a splendid appearance. The ceiling has been covered with fine white canvas to hide existing cracks and flaws, and extra space has been obtained by extending the saloon to the stern windows, and disestablishing cabins on either side aft. This space will be utilised for outer and inner reception rooms. During the Prince's absence from England large dinner-parties will be given, and a table will be supplied at which, when necessary, some sixty persons can be seated. Plans and drawings of the alterations and decorations were submitted to the Prince and specimens of the furniture were set out. His Royal Highness next inspected his sleeping apartments, which adjoin the saloon, after which the upper deck was visited. Descending again to the main deck, the Royal visitors left the ship, and went to Admiralty House, where Admiral and Mrs. Elliot entertained them at luncheon, General Sir Hastings Doyle, with several naval officers, being amongst the party. The Prince of Wales expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which the work is progressing, and upon which, for some weeks to come, the energy of heads of departments will be concentrated. The hull of the Serapis has been painted white, and in a few weeks a band of gold and blue will be placed around immediately above the maindeck ports. Silver plate to the value of upwards of £10,000 is to be supplied. The Royal party will embark on board the Serapis at Brindisi; the return voyage to England will, it is believed, be *via* the Cape of Good Hope. A few minutes before four the Prince and Princess, with suite, left for town by special train, in charge of Mr. J. P. Knight, General Manager of the Brighton and South Coast Railway.

COLONEL BAKER'S MILITARY SERVICES.

JUDGED by his public career as an officer, rather than by his conduct as a "gentleman," the ultra-gallant Colonel was deservedly popular. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir war in 1852. In 1853 he served with an expedition sent against the Basuto chief "Mohesh," under General Sir George Cathcart (afterwards killed at Inkerman); was present at the action of Bores, under Colonel Napier, with an advance party of a few officers and about thirty men, out of which number all were killed but ten. Colonel Napier in his despatch says, "Cornet Baker behaved most gallantly." In 1854 he served in India in the 12th Lancers when the regiment was suddenly telegraphed for to proceed to the Crimea. Marched through India and embarked for Suez. Marched across the desert to Alexandria, and went to the Crimea. Was on the escort to the Commander-in-Chief at the siege of Sebastopol, and was present at the attack on June 18th, and at the battle of Tchernaya. Was present also at the final assault on September 8th. On September 9th, when part of the town was still occupied by the Russians, and when the principal forts and works were being blown up by the enemy, he went, with an Engineer officer and two Russian deserters, to the White Barrack buildings in Sebastopol, which were supposed to be mined and about to be destroyed, and cut the trains of powder laid for that purpose. Proceeded to Eupatoria, and acted as aid-de-camp to Lord George Paget in the skirmishes which ensued while acting upon the enemy's communications and cutting off the enemy's supplies to Sebastopol Exchanged to the 10th Hussars after the war. In 1859 succeeded to the command of that regiment. In 1860 had leave of absence, and, for the purpose of gathering military information, proceeded to follow the operations in Italy under Garibaldi. In 1866, having leave of absence, he followed the operations of the Austrian army in the campaign against Prussia and Italy, both in Austria and Italy for the purpose of gaining military information. In 1867, during the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, he was appointed to command the flying column formed in Tipperary, and received the thanks of General Lord Strathnairn for the tact and energy he displayed. In 1870 he followed the operations of the Franco-German war, and was present at the battle of Sedan, actions in front of Paris, on the Loire, etc., gathering military information. In 1871 he was present with the Versailles army at the attack and week's fighting which resulted in the taking of Paris. Commanded the 10th Royal Hussars from 1859 to 1873, during which time the regiment was always reported on in the highest terms by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. On relinquishing the command of the 10th Hussars, diplomatic difficulties with Russia relative to the Khivan campaign being anticipated, and there being a want of geographical knowledge relative to the wild and unexplored Turcoman frontier north of Persia, he proceeded there in company with an Engineer officer (Lieutenant Gill), and at his own expense surveyed and reported upon a vast tract of most dangerous country which had never before appeared on any map. In 1874, on his return from Persia, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General at Aldershot.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

(*The Times.*)

THE proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India will probably have a first result *in* an increased interest at home in places, characteristics of life, and public affairs in all the lands governed or influenced by the Viceroy. It is necessary to make this distinction, because we have, in addition to British territory, a vast number of feudatory States, governed by their own Princes, assisted in each case by an English Resident. Locally the Princes have a considerable amount of independence. Within certain limits—very wide and elastic where the Resident is a wise and considerate man—the Prince, when of age, can select his pleasures at will, and rules in potency and splendour. If the Resident is a different kind of man, there is the power of immediate appeal from him to the Indian Foreign Office or the Viceroy in Council. When the Prince is a minor, the Indian Government appoints him a tutor and a guardian of the State revenues, a course which generally ends in a vast increase of the value of the property; and the Prince, on his coming to age, sometimes finds himself in possession of immense wealth, and often has the will as well as the power to make of it what our old proverb terms "ducks and drakes." There are some painful cases of this kind on record, and some existing at the present time, which it would be invidious to mention. The rights and dignities of the Princes are rigorously regulated, but by native law and tradition, merely enforced by the Paramount Power. The mark of distinction is principally the number of guns fired as a salute to the Chief on any public occasion by the Indian Government, or its proper representatives. During one of Lord Mayo's tours, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, some of our readers may remember, placed himself in a humiliating relation to the Viceroy by a claim to equal position with the Maharaja of Odeypore, whose right to precedence was indisputable. The case had to be dealt with as of public importance. In other instances Princes have made their way, by great public services, to higher rank and "more guns." In others, again, a few guns have been "struck off," and the punishment in such cases is exceptionally severe.

With these Chiefs the Prince of Wales will come in contact and meet in Durbar, where every scrap of etiquette will be observed, where no Chief must focus an atom of his proper stature, or omit one infinitesimal portion of the honour due to the Prince or the Viceroy. Not merely the guns, but the steps backward and forward on presentation to his Royal Highness, and the salaams at this and that stage, will be observed with a minute and rigorous punctilio which we shall do the Garter King-at-Arms or the Lord Chamberlain no disrespect in saying it would be far beyond the power of either to command. Nominally it is intended that the Prince of Wales shall not assume his rank. In theory he will in one sense (as India views such matters) be the guest of the Sovereign, represented by the Viceroy; really the guest of the Viceroy and Council and India; but no theory will alter the fact, in the eyes of Native or European, that reception is being given to the heir of the magnificent thrones of England and India. One Royal guest India has already seen in her great cities and her Durbars. Some singularly able, and a few brilliant Governors-General, have ruled, from Warren Hastings to Lord Mayo, but never since the Empire was won has the great Dependency had an opportunity of welcoming a Prince of Wales. Perhaps it is not an unnatural error in some Englishmen at home to suppose that the visit will have no significance beyond the personal gratification of the Prince, but none the less is it error. Etiquette may prescribe for the Viceroy a first place, and if it does so the fact will be obeyed; but every law and instinct of Eastern life will recognize the prior and paramount right of a title so indefeasible in itself, and so intimately interwoven with the history of England. The Prince will initiate no new policy; but he will be the centre and representative of English power to every Chief in India. Perhaps it may be deemed right to mark the visit by the release of a few State prisoners. Such selections would give to the visit of the Prince a truly Oriental meaning, and his praises would be sung alike in palace and bazaar.

It is not without truth that we are told in India that our rule is too hard and unsympathetic, that we eliminate all the poetry from Indian life and leave it but a heap of dry bones. We see no beauty in Bengal's Christmas, the Durga Poojah festival; we never see it is that the festival is Kali's purely, and hence altogether of blood. Juggernauth we have long ago settled in our minds as representing only self-immolation. The educated people say, "Will you try ever so little to really understand us and our poems of life?" Sir William Jones was no less a Christian that he could bring his profound mind to understand ancient institutions at which many men stand aghast. Mr. Griffith is no less a Christian that he has given time, labour, and possibly health to the translation of the Ramayan; and other names rise to the mind. But as a rule we present to India only the unpoetic side of life, and see no poetry in return. We can bridge rivers, carry rail way trains over the ghauts, stop infanticide, annihilate suttee, master dacoits, and stand invincible in war—everything but infuse harmony and beauty into life. Our civil officers, we are told, have great power and ability, but no repose. They ride well, shoot well, step out as if they meant to do so, but fall altogether to appreciate the value of the holy life of India. As the reverse of this, the visit of the Prince of Wales will be significant. Among the proudest Chiefs he will stand in his own right first in rank, and the pageants and festivity that surround him will be of such a nature as to leave no dregs of bitterness where Chief meets Chief. So much, at least, there will be in the visit.

The Guards in the threshold of India the Prince will be met by scenes of which he may well be proud. Taking Bombay, ceded to us—say, two centuries ago—on the marriage of Charles II.; Madras, made a Presidency about the same time; and Calcutta, founded, by the building of Fort William, a few years after Bombay had been formally made over to the East India Company, the Prince of Wales will be conducted to cities of unequalled magnitude and commercial and political importance. China may claim priority in one way and Russia in another, but India has a priority all its own. Its early history is the key to the history of Europe. There never was a time known to us now when it was not the land of fabled wealth, of rare handicraft, of splendid sovereignties. It allured Darius and Alexander by baits which remained for the soldiers of the Crescent, and which led to the discovery of America. In it, while Europe was barbarous, Bramah and Buddha contended for ages—the legend of Ram against the dreams of Saki Muni; and from it went forth those wonderful Buddhist missionaries who were destined to revolutionize the world still further East. If any prophet had foretold in the days of the Black Prince that a Prince of Wales of the same line, no longer heir to a rood of land in France, would visit as his patrimony a splendid Empire extending from the snow-covered mountains in the North to beyond Cape Comorin, and form West to East of the whole continent of India, the prediction would probably, even in an age of blind faith, have been deemed the maddest of mad dreams. No seer would have dared to imagine that from the island of Bombay, from a fort on the Coromandel Coast, and from another fort on the Hooghly, England would advance, step by step, to the conquest of fierce races, influenced by equally fierce and relentless creeds, till a European civilization was built up and a European occupation maintained through the length and breadth of the whole of that vast territory, which through all historic times had been the loadstone of European enterprise and adventure. If some far-seeing prophet had divined that over the water to the south-east there might be a better highway to India, he would hardly have believed that England of all nations would make that highway her own, or that, if under different circumstances a return to the old route was found desirable and rendered practicable, she, situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules, would, again, as by an irresistible law, step into the new route, cover it with her ships, and command the commerce on all the shores of India. Nothing could well have been less probable. Yet such is the fact, and it would be unwise to abate one jot or tittle of the importance of this fact in connexion with the visit which Parliament and the nation at large have approved.

Let us not forget that the Prince of Wales must in India, first of all, be the first Prince among many Princes. That is the primary significance of the visit. The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh was different in much, but in this especially. Our great soldiers and administrators have often won homage, and oftener glory; some of our missionaries have extorted admiration from unwilling lips. The Prince of Wales will carry no "ideas," will represent no personal glory in war, but will certainly represent in India a principle of Kingship; and the Durbars will respond to that as they probably never responded before to anything sent by England to India. It is the manner of the East, old as tradition, and immutable as faith.

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SWIMMING IN THE CHANNEL.

(*From "Daily Telegraph's" Correspondent.*)

DOVER, AUGUST 13.

CONTINUING my account of Captain Webb's attempt to swim across the Channel given yesterday, I resume the narrative at six o'clock, an hour after the start, with the swimmer battling against a nasty sea about two and a half miles from land. The principal incidents of the subsequent part of the expedition, as witnessed from the small boat alongside Captain Webb, were as follows:—At six o'clock the wind had freshened, and there was a heavy swell, which considerably annoyed the swimmer by the water getting into his eyes. To prevent this he put on his eye-protectors or barnacles, which enabled him to proceed more comfortably. The wind, however, very considerably impeded his progress, which now did not exceed a mile and a half per hour, owing to the buffing effect of the swell. This slow progress did not satisfy Captain Webb, and he began to form the opinion that the weather was not suitable. At half-past seven o'clock he took his first refreshment, consisting of some hot coffee and a piece of roast-beef, which he consumed without difficulty, balancing himself with his one hand and holding the food in the other. The coffee he drank out of a bottle. During this time the weather grew worse, and Webb sang out to those on board the boat that he had better give it up, as there was no prospect of his reaching the opposite shore unless the weather moderated. He wanted to know what Captain Taylor's opinion of the weather was. The captain said he thought the wind would go down at sunset, which subsequently proved to be the case, and with this encouragement Webb continued his journey, still going at the average rate of about a mile and a half an hour; sometimes he was making much greater progress than this and at other times not nearly so good. At half-past eight o'clock he halted again awhile, drank a good draught of ale and ate some more beef. About this time the wind began to freshen anew, and finding solid beef rather troublesome to eat in the water, Webb took some nutriment in a liquid state in the shape of cod liver oil. It was now dark, the sea broken, and a considerable number of passing ships kept the hands on the logger, as well as those in the row-boat, constantly on the alert to avoid a disaster. Just before ten o'clock a heavy storm of rain came on, the sky became very dark, and those who were in the small boat had great trouble to keep company with the swimmer; the wind, having more effect upon the rowing boat than on Webb, blew the small craft away from him. At no time, however, was he entirely lost sight of, so well was the boat managed. The rain lasted fully an hour, blowing off at about eleven o'clock, and leaving the watchers on board the lugger anything but comfortable. All this time Webb had been shaping his course directly as possible towards the French coast, but the tide was carrying him eastward, and at eleven o'clock he passed the outerside of the South Sands Head light-ship. The moon again appeared from beneath the clouds, but was low on the horizon, and, the sky being clear, Webb made better progress. Advantage was now taken of the light to count his strokes, and it was found that he was making thirty a minute, although it was computed that his average pace was not much more than twenty-four. At half-past eleven the sky became dark again, and the wind was rising, with the certain prospect of nasty weather. This was struggled against for a quarter of an hour, ard Webb again inquired what the captain of the lugger thought of the look-out. The answer was not encouraging, for the wind was rising, and blowing pretty nearly half a gale. Having been told that there was no hope of improvement, Captain Webb said he would give up. It was suggested that the weather, though so badly disposed, should have another trial of a quarter of an hour, and the swimmer, who was in excellent spirits, cheerily agreed to that proposal, and kept on till exactly midnight, when, after being no change for the better, he left the water exactly seven hours after he had entered it.

The *modus operandi* of quitting the sea was by swimming alongside the small boat, into which he climbed without difficulty, and without the least assistance. He made his toilet while leaving the water that he was quite warm, and he declined to put on any clothing until he had got on board the lugger. Indeed, he walked up and down the deck of the lugger two or three times before he turned in, and had a rub down. After that he took a glass of ale and then entered a berth and slept. There is no question but that, on leaving the water, he was in excellent condition, and that he could have continued in the water double the time if the sea had been calm. The point at which he went on board was three miles S.S.E., from the East Goodwin light-ship, and, as near as can be computed, twelve miles from English land. It will be seen that in the first mile Webb had got well outside the Ridge, and if the weather had been calm, and he had continued in the water six or seven hours longer he might, in the two tides, have reached Cape Grisnez. Having got Webb on board the lugger the question arose where they should make for. Ramsgate and Dover were suggested, but it being found that with the existing weather they could not reach Calais, they made for that port, and arrived there at 5-45. Captain Webb went on shore to an hotel, but before leaving the lugger he expressed his determination to renew his attempt to swim across at the next neap tides. The captain of the lugger is of opinion that, with favourable weather, Webb may yet accomplish the feat.

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I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poo a, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

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